CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 20.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915 - TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT.

BLOCKADE PROTEST

Line of Action in Shaping American Note.

DUTCH AND AUSTRIAN ENVOYS SEE LANSING

Seek Information on Interpretation United States Puts on British Order in Council.

The note to be sent to Great Britain in the near future, protesting some features of the British orders in council and asking for more detailed informa tion about other features, was taken up at to today's cabinet meeting. The two points considered were the probable effects of the order on Amercan commerce and on the rights of

American citizens. Information laid before the President by Secretary Redfield regarding the export trade of the United States since the outbreak of the war was gone

It was understood that the President's advisers did not believe the order would have a demoralizing effect on American commerce, because of the continuance of trade with Great

continuance of trade with Great Britain, France and her allies.

The part of the order giving notice that goods suspected of having an enemy destination sent to neutral countries would be liable to seizure was understood to have been agreed upon as one of the chief points to be protested against.

The Austrian ambassador, Dr. Dumba, and the minister from the Netherlands, Chevalier van Rappard, discussed the British order in council with Counselor Lansing at the State Department today, both seeking light as to the probable attitude of the Washington government.

The Netherlands minister is keeping The Netherlands minister is keeping his government informed as to the views of the United States, as the reply to the British order, which will be drawn up at The Hague, will be based to some extent upon the position taken by Washington officials, although joint action with the United States is not contemplated. He also acquainted the State Department with the views of his government as so far expressed.

Dr. Dumba is understood to have point-

Dr. Dumba is understood to have point-i out that the perplexity arising from ability to interpret exactly the effect the order on Austrian commerce added

Acts Without Precedent.

The latest war measure of the allies, the British order in council announcing reprisals against German commerce, officials here consider without precedent in international law. It has been stated officially at the State Department that the United States does not know whether the allies intend their action as a legal blockade or whether the rules of contraband and non-contraband are to be the basis for detentions.

It is understood the United States government holds that if the action of the allies is a blockade it must be made effective before commerce to and from effective before commerce to and from Germany can be stopped. It will main-tain further that American commerce

European neutrals cannot be inierfered with.

If the allies do not claim the order

contraband even when consigned to Ferman ports.
The United States government conthe Chited States government considers that Great British and France, in the British order in council and in the accompanying notes, have not answered the questions propounded to them as to what warrant there is under international law for the estables. ishment of an embargo on all com nercial intercourse, directly and indi rectly, between Germany and neutral

Position of United States.

In preparing the protest to be sent to Great Britain and France, the position of the United States government is sub-I If the action of the allies is a blook

de, all commerce directly with Germany can be halted by making the blockade effective, a certain "radius of activity" being allowed for the blockading warships off the German coast be no legal blockade of the coast of be no legal blockade of the coast of neutral countries of Europe contiguous to those at war under any circumstances and commerce between the United States and neutrals, especially in non-contraband, should be free from interruption, irrespective of ultimate destination.

If the action is not a blockade then ere exists no legal right to detain cetton or other non-contraband cargoes even when consigned directly to German ports. Nor can foodstuffs or conditional contraband be justly interrupted unless proven, though consigned to Germany, to be destined for the use of its belligerent forces and not its civilian population.

r the same circumstances, too, is no legal basis for detaining consigned from the United neutral countries of Europe if containing cotton or non-contraband goods, irrespective of ulti-mate destination. Similarly, the allies cannot, under the previously accepted principles of international law, inter-rupt shipment of foodstuffs and other conditional contraband on rouge becontraband en route be-United States and neutral countries unless clearly proven to be going eventually to the belligerent forces of Germany and not to its civil ian population.

Not at Issue.

CABINET DISCUSSES | A LINE OF DEFENSE OF ORGANIC ACT

Conference Expected to Define | True Basis of Nation's Obligation Is National Honor and National Pride.

> PRIMARY OBLIGATION IS ON NATION, NOT CITY

Contribution Exacted From City for Capital-Upbuilding Should Be Reasonable, Equitable and Definite.

BY THEODORE W. NOYES.

"the proper proportion of the ex-penses of the government of the The association had requested a rebe borne by the said District and illuminating power. the United States respectively."

These expenses are now borne under the half-and-half arrangement of the "organic" act of 1878. Washington's conviction is that this proportion is just and fair today as in 1878, and that it should statement: not be modified except on convincing evidence of the necessity in equity of a change and after the thorough and careful consideration which should characterize the alteration of fundamental law.

1. The organic act, with its compromises, its balances, its offsetting of equities, is an integral whole; and any substitute for it should also be complete, rounded and balanced in all its parts; and its framers in molding it should give to all the equities of all the parties concerned the same wise and fair consideration that was given by the statesmen of the last century in their four years' labor of framing the organic act and establishing the half-and-half prin-

We are certain of such consideration by the joint congressional committee of this issue so vital to

the capital's wefare. True Basis of Nation's Obligation.

States is not expected to acknowledge toward the maintenance and development of the capital is not solely or primarily untaxed ownership of District real estate. This obligation is equitable in its nature, (1) based primarily on the circumstances of the capital's creation which imposed upon the nation not only the necessity of fulfilling an implied pledge but the obligation and responsibility which without words are

responsibility which without words are coupled inseparably with exclusive and unlimited power and control; and (2) it is based secondarily on present and continuous conditions enforcing both the original and a renewed obligation upon the nation as the untaxed owner of a large fraction of Washington's real estate and of over three thousand acres of the unplatted portions of the Federal District. This obligation is as just and as binding today as it was at the beginning of the century. National recognition of this obligation is crystallized in the organic act of 1878. act of 1878. Maintenance intact of the organic act

ading warships off the German coast is not only thus a point of honor with because of the newly developed activities of submarines. But there can the dictates of national pride. During the dictates of national pride. During the period when the national obligation, tardily recognized in 1878, was neglected, the capital was a national shame, a by-word and reproach. Since the nation has returned even half way to its original obligation the capital has become an object of national affection, in whose attractiveness and in whose welfare the whole American people take pride.

The general government, by the fact of planning a magnificent capital, covering a large area and characterized by

ering a large area and characterized by broad streets, avenues and reservations to an extent unsuitable for a self-supporting commercial city, and by founding this capital in a place comparatively uninhabited, as well as by the terms of the bargain with the owners of the soil, and by the declarations of its representatives at the founding of the city and afterward, showed an intention to build up a national city, at the nation's expense, on a grand scale, irrespective of the future population of the District. The capital was to be primarily a center of federal action, and the occupation of the ground by settlers was merely included in the chambers of commerce in France will meet here Monday to consider the general commercial situation and devise plans for obtaining markets which hitherto have been almost exclusively German. David Menners of the ground by settlers was merely included in the ground by settlers was merely included in the ground by settlers was merely included in the chambers of commerce in France will meet here Monday to consider th to an extent unsuitable

use, convenience and entertainment of the people of the entire Union, and the expense of its support and adornment was not to be limited by the scanty resources of what permanent population it might acquire.

"Observations" ing, said last night in discussing the present situation:

"Business is not stagnant except for the trade in luxuries. It may be said that trade now is showing a noticeable trend toward normal. We all feel that

Not at Issue.

Not at Issue.

Not at Issue.

Not at Issue.

Neutral countries of Europe may declare embargoes on re-exportation of contraband or non-contraband, thus preventing supplies frem reaching Germany. With this sovereign right the United States does not take issue, but it will insist on its right to ship contents on the River Potomack, the County it will insist on its right to ship contraband countries, placing the burden of stopping further progress on the latter nations themselves.

In considering the above propositions officials realize that Great Britain and her allies have set up the claim that their actions constitute retalistory measures against Germany, but this, in the view of the American government, does not affect the status of international law as between the United States and the belligerents.

The American attitude has not been changed materially as a result of the explanations in the exchange of notes with Great Britain and France. In whatever communication or protests are made by the Washington government to safeguard its rights, there will be a reiteration, it is understood, of the questions asked by the United States of Direct Constanting of the purpose) and to effect such proprietors. By this means the public uses, the expense of the public buildings (in addition to \$192,090 given the states are made by the Washington government to safeguard its rights, there will be a reiteration, it is understood, of the questions asked by the United States of Virginia and Maryland for that purpose) and to effect such the rules of blockade or the rules governing contraband and non-contrabate of Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)

CHEAPER GAS HINT BY UTILITIES BOARD

Writes Northeast Citizens' Association Broadly Intimating Reduction in View.

URGES USE OF MANTELS TO OBTAIN BEST LIGHT

Admits January Output of One Company Was Below Old Standard.

Defends Order.

That the recent adoption by the public utilities commission of a regulation substituting a heat standard for the former twenty-two-candlepow er requirement for gas furnished Dis-The only question to be deter- trict consumers was designed as the oint congressional committee is mated by the commission in a letter

District of Columbia or any turn to the old illuminating standard, branch thereof, including interest the new regulation District citizens on the funded debt, which shall had been buying gas of an insufficient

Replying to the request, the commission today notified the association that it adopted the heat standard in the interest of economy, because "gas 50 per cent by each of the parties which has sufficient heating qualities is relatively less expensive to manufac

Hints at Reduced Price.

The letter of the commission then continues with the following significant

statement:

"The economy of using less expensive gas should eventually be felt by the consumers, since the law provides that the rates for gas used in the District of Columbia shall be fixed by the public utilities commission, and those rates will depend directly on the cost of manufacture of gas."

Consideration of rate questions, however, will not be taken up by the commission until it has completed the valuation now being made of the properties of the various local public utilities, including the gas companies. This work will last until September.

In its letter to the Northeast citizens' body the commission points out that

body the commission points out that there is no reason why efficient light-ing cannot be produced under the new regulations and recommends the use of mantle burners in the interest of good lighting and economy.

Letter of Commission

trict of Columbia of a gas relatively high in heating value and relatively high in heating value and relatively low in illuminating value does not mean that efficient lighting cannot be produced by this gas. The modern means of producing light from gas is by means of incandescent mantles, and, since the illumination from mantles is produced by raising the tempetature of the mantles to incandescence, the amount of light produced varies with the heating value of the gas rather than with the illuminating value. Under these conditions it is uneconomical to continue the use of flat-flame burners, and it would be greatly to the interest and it would be greatly to the interest is reported that of all concerned if the residents of the crew was killed.

of all concerned if the residents of the District of Columbia can be persuaded to substitute mantle burners for flat-flame burners wherever high illumination is desired.

"The two gaslight companies furnishing gas in the District of Columbia realize that the change from open flame to mantle burners will not be made immediately by all of their customers and that for some time to come flat flame burners will continue to be used to some extent. For this reason nat name numers will continue to be used to some extent. For this reason an attempt is being made by the com-panies to continue to manufacture for the present a gas which not only meets the heating value standards set by the commission, but which will also reasonably high in lighting qualities.

Admits Poor Gas Furnished.

commission makes frequen tests for the purpose of keeping itself constantly informed of the quality of gas which is being furnished in the District of Columbia. At times, espe cially previous to the middle of January, the lighting quality was permitted by one of the gas light companies

FRENCH TO SEEK TRADE.



SPEAKING OF BLOCKADES.

GERMAN TORPEDOES DESTROY THREE MORE BRITISH VESSELS

In this connection it states: "The fact that these regulations contemplate the manufacture in the Distacks-Several Ships Are Chased by Foe.

LONDON, March 19. -Two more Brit- tons register, was bound from Bangish steamers were today torpedoed by German submarines. Another was lost

vesterday. The British steamer Hyndford was torpedoed in the English channel. It

The British steamer Bluejacket, with wheat from Liverpool, has been torpedoed by a German submarine off Beachy Head. The crew took to the boats. The

steamer, although badly damaged, re-mained affoat.

Gives No Notice.

Beachy Head by a German submarine, which gave no notice of her intention. In the scramble for boats one of the crew was drowned; the others, numbering forty, several of whom were injured, were picked up by a steamer and landed at Newhaven.

Several incoming steamers report is reported that one member of her having been chased by German subcutta, reports having escaped from one of these craft which the officers of the steamer say succeeded in sinking another steamer that they were unable another steamer that they were unable to identify off Beachy Head.

The steamer Colchester, which plies between Rotterdam and Harwich, was pursued yesterday for the second time in two days by the U-28, but escaped.

was 336 feet long. She was owned by G. Hallet of Cardiff and was built at Sunderland in 1904.

Beachy Head is a promontory on the south coast of England, projecting into the English channel, about twenty The Glenartney, which was of 3,509 miles east of Brighton

TURKS CLAIM THEIR SHELLS HAVE SUNK FRENCH WARSHIP

Two Shore Batteries Silenced in Dardanelles Artillery Duel-French Submarine Lost.

Dardanelles.

the allied fleets commenced operations made of it heretofore.

tom. No mention is made of this in is dispatches from any other point.

Artillery Duel Fought.

PARIS, March 19 .- An artillery duel ing allied mine sweepers lasted from nidnight until 2 a.m. yesterday, says an Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency based upon information from cenedos. The warships are reported to ave been struck by several shells, but e damage done was slight. Two shore atteries were silenced.

The allied fleet literally blocks out

horizon between the Island of Cenedos and the mainland, says the paily Mail's Tenedos correspondent. The fluttering of the signal flags, the tashing of the heliographs and the waving of the samphores give the deet a gala appearance.

Task of Mine Sweepers Hard. The task of the mine sweepers, the orrespondent adds, which are eleven

difficult by the fact that the Turks are ontinually launching floating mines.

BERLIN, March 19 .- A squadron of in an attempt to run through the Dar-BERLIN, March 19.—A squadron of the barrels and four French battleships at half-past 7 o'clock this morning attacked three fortresses of the bardanelles.

In an attempt to run through the Darsels danelles, is described by Rear Admiral Guepratte of the French Dardanelles fleet in an interview with the Daily Telegraph Tenedos correspondent. The attempt apparently was made some time At the same time another squadron of ago, although no announcement has been

the allied fleets commenced operations against three fortresses in Saros bay.

After a flerce artillery duel the hostile ships withdrew at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Constantinople claims that during the most recent bombardment the French battleship Bouvet was sent to the bottom. No mention is made of this in

is quite natural when a submarine is trying to thread a tortuous channel without the aid of a periscope, the hull struck the rocky shore, compelling the boat to rise to the surface. Immediately the submarine appeared the PARIS, March 19.—An artillery duel ly the submarine appeared the forts opened fire, sinking her. Only a few of her crew escaped and these were made

prisoners.

"Regarding the present situation in the Dardanelles, Rear Admiral Guepratte said the waters of the straits are clear as far as Mephez Bernu, to which point all vessels of the fleet can safely navigate. The main mine fields, however, are between Chanak Kalessi and Kilid Bahr, where also are the main coast defenses.

"When these are removed the rest When these are removed the rest will be easy, although the assistance of land forces will be needed. Of the final success of the undertaking not a shadow of doubt remains."

Mount Howitzers on Rails. The Turks in the Dardanelles now

have howitzers mounted on rails, and can concentrate them on menaced points, says the Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent, The correspondent adds that all the niles up the Dardanelles, is being made Dardanelles artillery is being worked entirely by Germans. A dispatch from Amsterdam gives the

German embassy in Constantinople yesterday:
"The Turks will know how to repulse

the renewed attacks on the Darda-nelles, for which they are making the greatest preparations. Future his-torians will, I am convinced, praise the defense of the Dardanelles by the Turks as a great and valiant achieve-

ment.
"The lesson I deduct from the Darda-nelles fighting thus far is that shore artilleery of medium caliber is very effective against armored ships."

CLAIMTHAT\$102,000,000 **WAS WRONGFULLY SPENT**

Minority Stockholders of New aggress Haven Company Sue for Principal and Penalties.

suit of minority stockholders of the New Italy. Thus the European equilibrium York, New Haven and Hartford railroad o recover for the company approximately Gives No Notice.

The British steamer Glenartney was torpedoed yesterday morning off Beachy Head by a German submarine, which gave no notice of her intention.

The Bluejacket was of 2.775 to the company approximately \$102,000,000, alleged to have been wrongfully spent in the purchase of railroad, steamship and trolley enterprises, and in addition double that amount in penalties, were made before the full bench in the

supreme judicial court today. The defendants were directors of the road at some time during the period between 1904 and 1909, when the money is alleged to have been wasted.

Alleged Plan for Monopoly.

The bill charges that about 1904 Messrs. William Rockefeller, Charles S. Mellen, Charles F. Brooker, D. Newton Barney, William Skinner, George C. McC. Miller and Robert W. Taft, acting in concert with J. Pierpont Morgan, Edwin Milner and I. de Ver Warner, conceived and entered upon a plan to effect a monopoly of all transportation companies

monopoly of all transportation companies operating in New England and certain parts of New York, and in acquiring such properties paid large sums in excess of the actual value.

For street railways, it is claimed, \$46,000,000 was wrongfully expended; \$16,000,000 was lost in steamship enterprises, \$22,000,000 on stock of the Boston and Maine railroad and \$18,000,000 on the New York, Westchester and Boston railroad.

Contention of the Defense. The prin !pal contention of the de fendants is as to the right of minority bill could not be maintained even if

Leaves, \$4,000 to Holy Cross College. Special Dispatch to The Star.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 19.-The will o Father Cornelius Delahunty, probated this morning at South Bend, makes a gift of \$4,000 to Holy Cross College in Washington, D. C. Bequests totaling \$21,000 are made to Catholic organizations, gift to Holy Cross College being the largest. Father Delahunty died March 3.

Rev. James Burns, rector of Holy Cross College, and other members of the faculty were surprised to learn to-day from a news dispatch that a be-quest of \$4,000 had been made to the quest of \$4,000 had been made to the college by Rev. Cornelius Delahunty, who died at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind. They have received no other notification of the legacy. Father Delahunty's only acquaintance with the Washington college was through some of its graduates who had taken degrees at Notre Dame University and who had taught in that institution. stitution.

German Ship Flies Neutral Flag. LONDON, March 19,-Advices re-

the foreign office state that ceived by neutral flag has been flown by a German vessel. The German steamer continually the mine sweepers are being assisted by water planes.

The mine sweepers are being assisted by water planes.

The loss of a French submarine boat, Der Goltz at a social gathering in the wegian flag.

The loss of a French submarine boat, Der Goltz at a social gathering in the wegian flag.

AUSTRIA RESISTS GERMAN REQUEST

Possible Territorial Concessions to Italy Discussed With Teuton Chancellor.

PROMISE OF NEUTRALITY

Rome Paper Declares Condition Demanded Is Absolutely Inacceptable. Says Pledges Were Broken.

statesmen representing the dual mon-archy are reported to have gone to Ber-

It is reported at Geneva that if other negotiations fail the German chancelcontemplates a trip to Vienna in the hope that he may convince Emperor Francis Joseph that it is necessary for Austria to consent to the sacrifice

Austria is continuing her work of fortiying all along the Italian frontier with ncreased activity. Large numbers of troops and artillery have recently arrived at Riva and Goritza and the frontier garhave been considerably rein-

Urge Rupture With Germany.

The Geneva Tribune says it is informdusion of a separate peace.

clusion of a separate peace.

What purports to be an outline of Austria's attitude with relation to the cession of territory to Italy is contained in a dispatch to the Rome Tribuna dated Vienna, but telegraphed from the frontier.

The statement is made that Austria, without reflecting upon Italian good faith, contends it is only natural that the dual monarchy, if she is ready to grant territorial compensation, should wish to insure Italian neutrality. For this reason, the dispatch says, Austria feels she should carry out her part of the proposed agreement only when an Italian pledge of neutrality is fulfilled, especially in view of the fact that the cession of the province of Trent would imply a weakening of Austrian military resources with regard to Italy.

Called Inacceptable.

Commenting upon this report, the Tribuna says the condition which Austria demands is absolutely inacceptable, and if maintained would make impossible any as a satisfaction of national

of which no one can foresee, the newspaper argues.

"The Austro-German point of view," the Tribuna says, "Is wrong, because they think Italy is asking compensation for neutrality. The problem is totally different. Austria provoked the war through aggression against Serbla, partly against repeated Italian warnings and partly

mutual Italy-Austrian pledges, and con-flicted with the fundamental interests of was upset, and radical changes in the

map of Europe are inevitable. "Italy sacrificed her national aspira-tions by adhering to the triple alliance for the sake of preserving that European equilibrium. Since Austria shattered it Italy can no longer postpone the realiza-tion of those aspirations."

"Mess of Pottage," Not Desired.

the sacred aspirations, together with the protection of her great and complex interests, or she can have recourse to the supreme test of arms. It is absurd to think that Italy after seven

Interests Must Be Guarded.

bill could not be maintained even if brought in the name of the corporation itself.

The plaintiffs set forth that under the Sherman law they are entitled to recover for the road three times the amount named in the suit, or \$306,000,-000.

Worthy if she did not issue with nonor and advantage from the conflict.

Worthy if she did not issue with nonor and advantage from the conflict.

Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria are awaiting Italy's move and will follow suit. Thus Italian influence is great at this moment, which must be selzed as it is in her power to contribute to the formation of a new international arrangement."

Fighting of fierce character is going on on German soil near Tauroggen and on the roads leading from Gorzda to Memel.

Near Oravozil three companies of Germans were nearly annihilated by deadly Russian fire, according to Petrogram.

\$45,500,000 for German War Loan. BERLIN, March 19.-New subscripions to the war loan amount to 182,-000,000 marks (\$45,500,000). Included n this amount is 20,000,000 marks (\$5,in this amount is 29,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) from depositors in Berlin savings banks and 30,000,000 marks (\$7,500,000) from the city of Berlin. Large subscriptions to the loan are reported from Holland.

Rumania Seizes Shells. PARIS, March 19 .- A message to the Balkan agency from Bucharest says the Rumanian government has seized large quantity of shells in transit from Germany for Turkey. The con-tents of the cases containing these shells are said to have been disguised by false marks.

Strikes at Bulgarian Culture. SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 19 .- The Bul-

garian News Agency announces that the Serbian minister of education has orbidden the use of the Bulgarian language in private schools in an efort to destroy every trace of Bul-

RUSSIANS BATTLE **UPON GERMAN SOIL** AND ENTER MEMEL

Important Seaport in Hands of Invading Armies, Berlin Admits.

33 TEUTONIC CORPS SENT WEST, IS BELIEF

General Offensive Against French and British Expected in Few Days.

GAINS FOR JOFFRE'S MEN

Kaiser's Forces Lose Trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette and Confess Gains for Foe Near Verdun

LONDON, March 19.-Great Russian armies now are fighting on German soil, the advance in East Prussia netting many miles. Berlin today admits that the czar's forces have entered the important seaport of Memel.

Memel is the northernmost town of the German empire. It is located ninety-one miles northeast of Konigsberg, and it is within six miles of the German frontier. It is a seaport with a population of over 20,000, and is defended by a citadel and other fortifications.

A special to the Times from Petrograd says the Russian military authorities are convinced that some of the thirty-three German army corps massed in the eastern war theater already have gone to Belgium or France, presumably to reinforce troops facing the British. The dispatch also says that the Germans probably are sending reinforcements to the

Galician theater.

Austrians Reinforced. The Austrians have received reinproements and have resumed a strong

rest dispatch to the Times. Petrograd declares the campaign in the east has assumed a new aspect with the penetration of the northernmost point of East Prussia by Russian forces. This invasion in the north in many ways parallels the advance into East Prussia of two months ago, when the Russian tenth army, which it was thought might flank the German positions near the Mazurian Lakes was de-feated and driven out. On this occa-sion, however, Russian military authodoes not possess a like stragetic sig nificance. The Russian force has pene trated East Prussia as far as Memei

Attack Is Shifted.

Of equal importance is the general shifting of directions of the German attack in Poland, accompanied by new concentration of forces which has now be

Although fighting is still in progress to the north of Prassiysz, the Germans apparently have abandoned their efforts to break through the fortified line in the north and approach Warsaw from that direction. They are transferring troops to the southern bank of the Vistula, presumably in preparation for a resumption of the attack along the front to the west of Warsaw, near the Bzura river, where for two months they vainly hammered the strong line of Russian defenses which separates them from the Polish capital

Counter Measures at Memel. According to Berlin, counter meas

ures to expel the enemy from Meme now are under way. All of the Russian attacks between gagements the enemy lost heavily. According to Petrograd, many villages have been seized in Russian Poland between the rivers 8kwa and Orzys and munitions of war taken. Fighting of fierce character is going on

Fighting Is Strenuous.

Fighting of the most strenuous sor is going on between the forces of the czar and those of the kaiser on the right bank of the Narew river, where both sides have intrenchments behind tanglements. Both Germans and Russians have been engaging in attacks and counter attacks for several days with-out either side making marked gains. General movements against the allied forces are expected in the western arena on the part of the Germana

arena on the part of the Germans within the next few days.

Although the French claim to have made gains in the Champagne region, where there has been terrific fighting for several weeks, the Germans declare that several French attacks have been thrown back.

Although discounting French offensive, movements in the Champagne district, Berlin admits that southeast of Verdun the enemy made substantial gains. Paris declares that two German trenches have been carried at this point, while many prisoners have been taken.

Master German Trenches.

At Notre Dame de Lorette the French

have made themselves masters of com-municating German trenches which garian culture in the country. Only Greeks, Turks and Albanians are permitted instruction in their mother tongue. The Serbian language is required in all other schools.

IS DESIRED BY VIENNA

PARIS, March 19 .- The Austrian govressure exerted by Germany to inluce her to make territorial conces sions to Italy. Count Andrassy, former premier of Hungary, and several other lin to discuss the problem with Chan-cellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and For-

ed that pan-Germanists in Austria are in violent conflict with Szech Transylvanian deputies, who are clamoring for a rupture with Germany and the con-

Called Inacceptable.

repeated Italian warning without Italy's knowledge. Contrary to Pledges. "This action was entirely contrary to

In another editorial article discussing the position of Italy with relation to the European war the Rome Gior-"Italy either can obtain peacefully, immediate and certain satisfaction of

surd to think that Italy after seven months of preparations when she is in an especially advantageous diplomatic and military position, will be satisfied with the biblical mess of pottage, or

"However negotiations go, the great national interests must be protected at any cost. This is the firm will of the country and the duty of the government. For fifty years Italy made great sacrifices to be an element of peace in the River Pissa and the River Orzys. Europe. The equilibrium and peace of to the northeast of Przanyss, have the continent were broken through the been repulsed. In some of these enfault of others against Italy's desire and without consulting her. Others stockholders to bring a bill of this have the responsibility for the present nature, their claim being that such a terrible crisis, but Italy would be unworthy if she did not issue with honor